

REMARKS

The instant invention relates to radiated sensitivity test procedures for mobile terminals. As described on page 1, line 20 to page 2, line 8 of the instant application, current radiated sensitivity test procedures explicitly measure the radiated sensitivity at each frequency of interest for each mobile terminal orientation (vertical and horizontal) and configuration (free-space, left-ear, and right-ear). Because each sensitivity measurement takes approximately 90 seconds, and because conventional methods require approximately 1300 sensitivity measurements per frequency band, conventional radiation certification tests are prohibitively expensive in time and cost.

The claimed invention provides a method and apparatus that reduces the total time, and therefore the total cost, required to perform radiated sensitivity certification tests for mobile terminals. In particular, the claimed invention determines a reference sensitivity for a mobile terminal positioned in a reference orientation, and estimates an antenna gain for an antenna of the mobile terminal at each test orientation and configuration. Subsequently, the claimed invention calculates the radiated sensitivity for the mobile terminal at each test orientation and configuration by adjusting the reference sensitivity based on the antenna gain estimated for each test orientation and configuration.

The examiner asserts independent claims 1, 17, and 29 are anticipated under §102 by Lee (US5825331). However, Lee has nothing to do with sensitivity testing of any kind. Instead, Lee describes emissions testing for a device under test (DUT). As well understood in the art, the sensitivity of a mobile device refers to the mobile device's ability to detect incoming radio waves. In direct contrast, the emissions of a device refer to the strength of signals emitted or given off by the device. The applicant further notes that Lee has nothing to do with testing mobile terminals. Instead, Lee is concerned with performing emissions tests on wired devices, such as televisions, computers, etc., to determine whether or not such devices meet industry

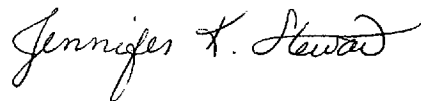
electro-magnetic interference (EMI) standards. See Background. In other words, the claimed invention relates to testing how well a mobile terminal receives signals, while Lee relates to testing the safety of a device relative to EMI standards. For at least this reason, Lee does not anticipate any of the independent claims.

The applicant further notes that the claims require, *inter alia*, estimating a gain of a mobile terminal antenna and adjusting a reference sensitivity based on the estimated gain to calculate the sensitivity of the mobile terminal. First, the section of Lee cited by the examiner says nothing about gain, a mobile terminal antenna, the gain of a mobile terminal antenna, or adjusting a reference sensitivity. In fact, Lee never even mentions gain, mobile terminal antennas, the gain of a mobile terminal antenna, or reference sensitivity measurements. Thus, Lee does not anticipate any of the independent claims for this reason as well.

Based on the above remarks, Lee clearly does not anticipate independent claims 1, 17, or 29, or any claims depending therefrom. Thus, the applicants respectfully request that the examiner withdraw all pending rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance. Should any issues remain unresolved, the applicants request that the examiner call the undersigned so that any such issues may be expeditiously resolved.

Respectfully submitted,

COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.



Dated: 1 April 2008

Jennifer K. Stewart
Registration No.: 53,639

1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300
Cary, NC 27518
Telephone: (919) 854-1844
Facsimile: (919) 854-2084